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No. 15,977.

號十二月七年四十一百九千一第

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1914

庚申年六月初三日

PRIME, \$3.00 Per Month

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### THORNE'S

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### THE SWISS SWINDLING CHARGE.

#### "AN APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE."

On an extradition provisional warrant, issued by H.E. the Governor, for the extradition to Switzerland of William Alexander Beer, on a charge of swindling Frs. 10,000, Mr. Lewis (Messrs Johnston, Stokes and Master) on Saturday made an application for the man's unconditional discharge. If his Worship referred to the treaty, said Mr. Lewis, he would find that no such offence as swindling was mentioned. It was not an extradition offence made between Great Britain and other Powers. Mr. Lewis, therefore, submitted that the Magistrate had no power to detain the man.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. F. Hodgson) asked if there was any information.

Mr. Lewis said he had before asked for information in other cases in that Court, and it had been refused.

The Crown Solicitor said he had no objection to Mr. Lewis seeing the information, so far as he had seen nothing and knew nothing of the case. He did not know that Mr. Lewis was going to take that line. He thought it was to be an application for bail.

Replying to Mr. Lewis, the Crown Solicitor said swindling was a very wide term and included fraud. The charge was swindling Frs. 10,000 and the police found on the man 15,000 marks and 1,000 Swiss francs. He asked for substantial bail in the sum of 15,000 marks, the balance of the money found on the man, including 22 sovereigns, to be handed back to him.

Mr. Lewis agreed, and prisoner was remanded until later in the morning.

Bail of Marks 15,000 Allowed.

At the second hearing, Mr. Lewis applied for a formal discharge.

Mr. Hodgson said the present warrant did not disclose an extradition case, and he could not oppose the application. He took it that there was another warrant containing information sworn to by the German Consul.

Prisoner was discharged and surrendered to the second warrant.

Inspector Forrest put in the new warrant. Mr. Lewis said it was not usual to make plea in such cases but he wanted to say at the outset that the alleged fugitive did not admit committing any crime within the jurisdiction of Switzerland.

Mr. Lewis applied for bail.

The Crown Solicitor said that on the new warrant there was clearly an extradition crime and bail must be substantial. The man was charged with obtaining 10,000 marks by false pretences and the sum of 15,000 marks was found upon him. The amount with which he was charged should not form the subject of bail.

Mr. Lewis: Why? You cannot identify money.

The Crown Solicitor said the amount of bail must be double the alleged amount according to practice. At present he knew nothing of the merits of the case.

Mr. Wood: You mean bail should be 20,000 marks excluding the 10,000 with which he was charged.

The Crown Solicitor: Yes. The additional 10,000 marks might form part of another case. I know nothing of the case.

Mr. Lewis: Nor does anyone here.

The Crown Solicitor: My friend has no right to make that statement, because there are people who do know.

Mr. Lewis said his Worship had to see that bail was not prohibitive. To ask the defendant to pay another 10,000 marks was preposterous. He challenged his friend to say that the defence with which he was charged differed from the one on which he had been discharged. The facts on which the new warrant was issued were the same as on the old warrant.

The Crown Solicitor said that was not so. Mr. Lewis: Then I ask my friend to outline the charge. I am entitled to know.

Mr. Wood: The question now is one on bail.

Mr. Lewis pointed out that the police had nearly double the amount in their hands. Money could not be identified, and they could not say if that particular sum of money with which he was charged, assuming he was guilty, was the money he had obtained by false pretences. That bail would be preposterous and defendant would have to remain in jail until the necessary papers came from Switzerland.

The papers would have to go through diplomatic channels and there would be the usual red tape and formalities, and defendant would be in jail for the worst two months of the year. The suggestion of the Crown Solicitor was intemperate. His instructions were that the charge had been brought against defendant not for committing the offence but because he had done something which was not an offence in Switzerland.

Ultimately, bail was fixed at \$15,000.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

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8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.' 5 P.M. 'HONAM.'

10 P.M. 'KINSHAN.' 5 P.M. 'FATSHAN.'

### TUESDAY, 21st JULY.

8 A.M. 'HONAM.' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.'

10 P.M. 'FATSHAN.' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN.'

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and return from Macao at 4 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

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7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.20 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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#### THE PERSIAN CONTRACT.

##### Its Political Aspects.

Two leading members of the Government, Mr. Churchill and Sir Edward Grey, expounded and defended at length in the House of Commons on June 17 their policy with respect to the Persian oil contract. The Government have taken a step of the utmost importance, and the reasons which moved them were fully explained.

Considerable criticism was offered, and from widely different motives. One set of critics—but these were very few—spoke for the powerful oil interests which will be prejudicially affected. Mr. Samuel Samuel was their chief spokesman. They naturally, from their point of view, do not wish the Admiralty to possess its own oilfield. Still less do they wish the Admiralty to take part in the refining of the by-products. But this was not the general attitude. On the contrary, a number of Unionists and Radicals, who strongly criticised the Government's policy on other grounds, approved the idea of relieving the State from the persistent squeeze of the big oil companies.

Another set of critics were anxious as to the effect that the new departure would have on the future of Persia. Mr. Dillon is the most thorough-going pro-Persian in the House. He scented caution, as usual, and was sure that the new move was part of a secret plot for the partition of Persia. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald desired that the defence of the pipeline, etc., should be effected by the company working through the Persian Government and their guaranties, rather than through the tribesmen, as at present. Mr. Ponsonby regretted that Persia of all places should have been chosen for the new experiment. Persia, he said, was "the danger zone of the whole world." He thought the Government had made a good business bargain, but was nervous as to its political effect.

Yet another set of critics, ably led by Mr. George Lloyd, who spoke with local knowledge, were anxious to know how the oil wells and pipelines were to be defended. He pointed out that there was a Turkish Army Corps at Bagdad, and that the Russians were close at hand. Suppose the worst to happen, what was the Government's idea of defence? Did they contemplate a military expedition from home or from India?

SIR EDWARD GREY'S DEFENCE.  
Sir Edward Grey replied in detail to these last critics, and admitted the strength of their argument, which Mr. Churchill, on the other hand, had treated almost with levity, brushing it aside by talking about the supremacy of the Fleet. The Foreign Secretary thought that the most desirable protectors would be the tribesmen themselves, paid to look after the lines as they now are, and he had no thought of employing either an Indian force, or what would be much more desirable—Persian force under British officers. As for danger from Russia, with whom this project had not been discussed, he said that our relations with that Power must either be "cordial or strained"—there was no half-way—and he hoped that the existing cordial relations would long continue.

The Foreign Secretary's main point was this: "Where else outside the British Empire could an oilfield be procured, where the risks would be less than in Persia?" Was Mexico thought more promising, or Russia, or Roumania? Persia, he maintained, was about the only available oilfield left, and if the Government had delayed another year, even the Persian oilfield would certainly have passed within the control of one of the great Oil Trusts.

A LONG, STEADY SQUEEZE.  
What came out in the debate yesterday more clearly than anything else was that it was the operations of the great Oil Trusts which had driven the Government to take this step. Mr. Churchill explained that the price of oil had more than doubled in the last few years. He admitted the greatly increased demand, but the supply had also vastly increased, and there were now hardly any independent oil companies left outside the two great combines. The "long, steady squeeze," to which these had subjected the Admiralty, had determined the Govern-

ment to secure, if they could, an independent, or, at least, a partially independent position. There was no such thing, he said, as "an open market" in oil. It was a strictly controlled market. This, then, is really the mainspring of the whole move—the desire to get free of the Trusts and to safeguard the State against being forced to pay exorbitant prices for a fuel indispensable to the Navy. Mr. Churchill did not mince matters. In places, he "savaged" the Trusts pretty fiercely, and kept Mr. Samuel Samuel jumping up and down in a state of great agitation over his biting sarcasms at the readiness of the Trusts to oblige the Admiralty—at a price.

NO DANGER OF OIL FAMINE.  
The First Lord made his points very clearly. He emphasised the desire of the Government to encourage experiments in this country for procuring oil from coal or shale, and to assist the search for new sources of supply in the British Empire. Nor did the Government mean to make themselves dependent on the Persian oilfield. They hoped to get all they wanted from it, but they would not "rely" on it. Again and again Mr. Churchill repeated that the Admiralty already had an oil reserve which would last for many months of war. Therefore, there could be no danger of an oil famine. Moreover, the Admiralty looked to Persia for less than one-half of its oil requirements, and meant to go on purchasing as before from the other producers. But this new oilfield of theirs would be a powerful lever in keeping the price at a reasonable rate.

He denied, too, that there would be any special difficulties in case of war. The route by the Cape was only fourteen days longer than by the Suez Canal, and would cost no more, because there would be no Canal dues to pay. There would be two or three more cargoes at risk—that was all. Only two wells were actually producing at the moment, but there was little doubt that others would be found and proved, and in positions much nearer the coast, and therefore more favourably situated. They had the favourable report of an expert Commission, and believed that, as a purely financial undertaking, it would prove immensely valuable. If we were at war with Russia, this particular supply would doubtless be at a premium, while the war lasted, but the only result would be that the Navy would have to pay a higher price and get its oil from elsewhere.

MONEY FROM THE STRONG-BOX.  
Not much was said about the finances of the scheme, but Mr. Churchill explained that no loan or supplementary estimate would be required. Mr. Lloyd George had £2,250,000 "in his strong box," and the £2,200,000 required for the purchase of the shares would be issued from the Consolidated Fund. He admitted that there was a speculative element in the transaction—that could not be avoided—but he contended it to the House as a prudent and thrifty investment, apart from its merits as a step vitally necessary for the well-being of the Navy.

As has been indicated, the opposition came from various sources. The project was condemned by Sir Fortescue Flannery, who denied that it was economically sound, and by Mr. Gretton and Lord Charles Beresford as unbusinesslike. Mr. James Mason said that Mr. Churchill's arguments were a subterfuge for taking money from the Sinking Fund. Mr. Samuel Samuel repudiated what he called the unjustifiable attack on the Shell Oil Company, and denied that there was any monopoly in the oil industry.

However, Mr. Pretzman, the only spokesman of the Front Opposition Bench, said that he would vote for the resolution, and this was carried on a division by 254 to 18.—"The Daily Telegraph."

### LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND.

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

### WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.

Supplies the blood with the wanted purifying and healthy, flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prepared by J. B. Waterbury, Ltd., London.

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Name.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H.P.	Commander.	Last report at.
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	1850	2	2000	Comdr. Archibald Cochrane	Weihaiwei
Atlas	Admiralty tug	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Bramble	river gunboat	710	2	200	Lt.-Comdr. V. R. Brandon	Shanghai
Britannia	river gunboat	710	2	200	Lt.-Comdr. Q. D. Preston-Thomas	Hongkong
Calcutta	sloop	1070	8	1400	Capt. M. S. Fitzmaurice	Yangtze
Chelmer	torpedo boat destroyer	560	4	7500	Lieut.-Comdr. H. T. England	Hongkong
Charab	water tank and tug	390	—	300	—	Hongkong
Clio	sloop	1070	8	1400	Comdr. Colin Mackenzie, D.S.C.	Yangtze
Colne	torpedo boat destroyer	550	4	7500	Comdr. Seymour	Weihaiwei
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	560	4	7500	Lieut. C. M. Blackman	Hongkong
Hampshire	cruiser, 1st class	10,850	10	20,500	Capt. H. W. Grant	Weihaiwei
Jag	torpedo boat destroyer	560	4	7500	Lieut. Comdr. G. F. A. Mulock	Hongkong
Kenset	torpedo boat destroyer	560	4	7500	Lieut. Comdr. F. A. H. Russell	Weihaiwei
Kinsh	river gunboat	810	4	1200	Lieut. H. D. Marryat	Yangtze
Merlin	sloop	1040	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. Gibson	Labuan
Minstrel	cruiser, 1st class	14,800	—	27,000	Capt. R. P. Kiddle	Weihaiwei
Moorhen	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. Alan Dixon	West River
Newcastle	cruiser, 2nd class	4850	12	22,000	Capt. Frederick A. Poulton	Weihaiwei
Nightingale	river gunboat	85	2	840	Lieut. Com. Malcolm Murray	Yangtze River
Ribble	torpedo boat destroyer	550	—	7500	Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Wilkinson	Weihaiwei
Rosario	despatch, submarine	680	—	1400	Lieut. Comdr. F. A. N. Cromie	Hongkong
Robin	river gunboat	85	2	840	Lt.-Comdr. Nash	West River
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	840	Lt.-Com. I. A. S. Rutton	West River
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2	840	Lt.-Comdr. M. T. R. Maxwell-Scott	Yangtze
Tamar	receiving ship	6650	—	—	Commodore R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G.	Hongkong
Tal	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. S. P. B. Russell	Upper Yangtze
Thistle	river gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Com. G. F. L. L. Page	Weihaiwei
Triumph	battleship	11,935	18	19,500	Act. Comdr. A. S. Soemann	Hongkong
Cik	torpedo-boat destroyer	590	—	7500	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell	Weihaiwei
Wolland	torpedo-boat destroyer	590	—	7500	Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Poignand	Hongkong
Widgeon	river gunboat	185	2	800	Lt.-Com. A. J. Landon	Upper Yangtze
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Com. M. Blackwood	Yangtze
Woodhar	river gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Comdr. Lloyd	Yangtze
Yarmouth	light cruiser	8250	—	22,000	Capt. H. L. Cochrane	Weihaiwei
C36	submarine	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. F. J. McGillicie	Hongkong
C37	submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. J. Gaines	Hongkong
C38	submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. R. K. C. Pope	Hongkong
C39	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lieut. Handley	West River
C40	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lieut. Willis	Hongkong
C41	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lieut. Wyndham-Quin	Hongkong
C42	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lieut. Newell	Hongkong

\* Flagship of Vice-Admiral T. H. M. Jerram, R.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

### Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name.	Flag and description.	Tons.	Guns.	H.P.	Captains.	Last report at.
Kaiserin Elisabeth	Austro-Hungarian cruiser	4000	25	8000	Capt. Makovitz	Chingwantao
Dupleix	French armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	Capt. Davy	Japan
Montcalm	French flagship	9670	—	—	Capt. de Vaisseau	W. Coast of America
Decade	French gunboat	445	10	1700	Lieut. Vandier	Shanghai
Argus	French river gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. Desmadrille	Canton
Vigilante	French gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. Lecoeur	Canton
Poibou	French gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Collin	Tongke
Dordard de Lagree	French gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Dupuy D'Arteme	Tahong-King
Lynx	French sub-marine	—	—	—	Lieut. Boix	Saigon
Protee	French sub-marine	—	—	—	Lieut. Guillaume-Louis	Saigon
Styx	French armoured gunboat	1738	10	1700	Lieut. Guillaume-Louis	Saigon
Fronde	French destroyer	350	7	300	Lieut. Aurillac	Saigon
Urbiville	French destroyer	—	—	—	Capt. de Frigate Roumer	Saigon
Pistolet	French destroyer	120	7	300	Comdr. de Marquessier	Saigon
Monarque	French destroyer	307	6	300	—	Saigon
Manche	French surveying-ship	1825	10	8000	Comdr. Voisin	Saigon

\* Flagship of Capt. (Commander) Boudin, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.

Name.	Flag and description.	Tons.	Guns.	H.P.	Captains.	Last report at.
Amidon	German cruiser	3600	22	14,500	Capt. v. Mueller	Tsingtau
Griseban	German armoured cruiser	11,800	28	26,000	Capt. Brunschwiler	Tsingtau
Elis	German gunboat	900	12	1300	Comdr. Buehse	Shanghai
Jaguar	German gunboat	900	12	1300	Comdr. Loring	Hankow
Leipzig	German cruiser	3250	24	11,000	Capt. Haun	Tsingtau
Luchs	German gunboat	900	10	1350	Comdr. Thierchens	Shanghai
Nürnberg	German cruiser	3400	22	13,200	Capt. Schöner	Yangtze
Other	German river gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Frie	Yangtze River
Scharnhorst	German flagship	11,000	28	26,000	Capt. von Scholtz	Tsingtau
S. 90	German torpedo-boat	400	5	650	Capt. Lieut. Brunner	Tsingtau
Tiger	German gunboat	900	10	1350	Comdr. Röcker	Tsingtau
Teufel	German river gunboat	223	4	1200	Capt. von Möller	Canton
Vaterland	German river gunboat	223	4	1200	Obst. L. Dr. Dr. Dr.	Tsingtau
Marco Polo	Italian cruiser	2146	—	—	Comdr. Bizzo Gravina	Shanghai
S. Colombo	Italian cruiser	—	—	—	Comdr. Foschini	—
Adamastor	Portuguese cruiser	1737	—	—	Capt. Leito	Macao
Macao	Portuguese gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Correa	Macao
Patris	Portuguese gunboat	700	—	—	—	Macao

### UNITED STATES VESSELS ON ASIATIC STATION.

A-2	U. S. submarine				Knight G. Bradford	Cavite
A-4	"				Ensign J. R. Mann	Cavite
A-6	"				Ensign J. L. Ribbelsdaffer	Cavite
A-7	"				Ensign R. F. Wood	Cavite
B-2	"				Lieut. S. M. Le Bounty	Cavite
B-3	"				Ensign C. Q. Wright	Cavite
Bainbridge	U. S. torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8000	Lieut. R. A. Spruance	Cavite
Berry	U. S. torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8000	Lieut. C. S. Keller	Cavite
Callao	U. S. gunboat	243		250	Lieut. W. L. Beck	Canton
Chamway	U. S. torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8000	Lieut. J. C. Jennings	Cavite
Cincinnati	U. S. protected cruiser	3183	11	10,000	Comdr. J. V. Chase	Orizaba
Dale	U. S. torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8000	Lieut. V. E. Conner	Cavite
Decatur	U. S. torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8000	Lieut. F. Durr	Cavite
Dexter	U. S. gunboat	620	4	600	Lieut.-Comdr. S. Gannon	Yangtze
Elcano	U. S. protected cruiser	3430	10	7500	Comdr. R. H. Leigh	Canton
Galveston	U. S. gunboat	1892	8	1988	Comdr. W. O. Cole	Yangtze
Helen	U. S. station ship	1800	6	1100	Ensign J. R. Mann	Cavite
Mohican	U. S. receiving ship	3990	8	2000	Lieut. F. R. R. R.	Orizaba
Monadnock	U. S. monitor	4084	4	5277	Ido	Orizaba
Monterey	U. S. gunboat	243	8		Lieut. H. H. Forges	South Philippines
Pampanga	U. S. gunboat	243	2	1690	Ensign H. W. Koshler	Orizaba
Placinta	U. S. sea going tug	350	2	208	Lieut. H. E. Shoemaker	Yangtze
Quincy	U. S. gunboat	4380	14	1800	Lieut. N. E. Goss	Cavite
Rainbow	U. S. transport	4243	8	250	Lieut. C. McCauley	Shanghai
Ramirez	U. S. gunboat	4115	14	17,401	Comdr. J. H. Dayton	Shanghai
Scutiger	U. S. armored cruiser	4115	14	17,401	Comdr. J. H. Dayton	Shanghai
Flagship of Commander-in-Chief Rear Admiral W. C. Cowles						
Villalobos	U. S. gunboat	370	9	208	Lieut. J. M. Poole	Yangtze
Winthrop	U. S. gunboat	1397	8	1844	Comdr. T. Babin	Hankow
Winthrop	U. S. gun	422		650	Chief Purser B. O. Halliday	Orizaba
Winthrop	U. S. transport				Chief Purser B. O. Halliday	Orizaba



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Hongkong, July 22, 1914.

## The China Mail

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1914.

## JAPANESE POLITICS.

JAPAN has been represented by two powerful "clans"; but Count Okuma, the new Premier, belongs to neither. He is not, as the Literary Digest points out, even one of the "elder statesmen"; in fact he denounces them in name at least he does not head any political party, and a majority in Parliament are against him. Yet he was summoned by the Mikado to take up the reins of Government at the age of seventy-six, after fifteen years of retirement, and has succeeded in forming a cabinet. The very fact that Count Okuma steps into the political arena free from the shackles which encumbered the previous politicians who failed to form cabinets, seems to make his ministry exceedingly popular and enlist for him the sympathy of the masses. When the veteran statesman obeyed the imperial order to organize

a cabinet, the press were so enthusiastic as to regard him as the "political saviour" of Japan. Later the editorial enthusiasm seemed to cool somewhat, as the Count had to include in his cabinet two or three statesmen who were lieutenants of the late Prince Katsura and who were supposed to have bureaucratic "flavour." Yet Count Okuma himself is supremely sanguine of his ability to dominate his ministry, and to make it truly representative of popular wishes. Just how firmly he is determined to accomplish this aim may be judged from the following statement which the new Premier issued to the press:

"Judged from its personnel, the ministry may seem unsatisfactory, but I want you to understand that this is an Okuma Cabinet, a cabinet which will be under the complete control of Okuma. You have heard of the old adage, 'Under a valiant general there is no cowardly soldier.' The new Cabinet under my leadership will first of all, endeavour to break the will of bureaucracy. The bureaucracy is in itself an evil institution, but when it became an ally of the majority party, the Constitutionalists, its evils became greater than ever."

Okuma's criticism of the elder statesmen is equally severe. "What are the elder statesmen?" he asks contemptuously, and he tells us what they are:

"The genus, or elder statesmen, in their younger days, were, like myself, ardent patriots, who were ready to sacrifice their all and even themselves for the sake of the state. But times have changed. The progress of our country in the past few decades has been so rapid that the elder statesmen have been left behind and have become sadly out of date in their ideas and principles. To-day, it is with a mingled feeling of pity and disgust that I hear some people talk of the elder statesmen as though they were an incarnation of wisdom and foresight. Think of Marshal Prince Yamagata, Marshal Prince Oyama, Prince Matsukata, and Marquis Iwano. These elder statesmen were, in the early days of the New Nippon, my comrades and associates, but to-day I can see in them nothing but the pale shadows of their former selves. To be sure, they are the same patriots that they were years back, but they fail to understand that the Japan of to-day is not the Japan of twenty or thirty years ago."

If Count Okuma were to undertake all the reforms which the press expect, his task would indeed be Herculean. The *Jiji*, for one, wants to revise the civil service regulations so as to appoint able men to higher governmental posts without examination. This, it asserts, is imperative in order to abolish the evils of the bureaucracy, for the latter is the natural outcome of the rigid civil service law. Then the *Jiji* wants to see civilians in the portfolios of War and the Navy. A radical departure as this may be from the long-established custom, it is, the journal believes, inevitable in the cleansing of the Navy and the promotion of efficiency and economy in the administration of military affairs. Other Tokyo journals, such as the *Nichi-nichi*, the *Yorodo*, the *Hochi*, and the *Asahi*, urge the Okuma Cabinet to purge the Navy of all undesirable elements and to free the country from the arbitrary conduct of the majority party, the Constitutionalists.

By far the greatest obstacle to the Okuma Cabinet will come from the opposition of the Constitutional party, which occupies 199 seats out of 381 seats in the lower house. Even if the Count succeeds in rallying under his standard all the minor political factions, Kokumin, Doshikai, Chu-seikai, and the independents, his forces in the house will be smaller than those of the opposition party. The forecast by the Japanese editors is that Count Okuma will have to dissolve the house and appeal directly to the people in a general election.

Mr. H. Sykes, senior master of the Diocesan School and Orphanage, who is going on home leave, was the recipient on Saturday of a number of useful gifts, subscribed for by the students. The presents included a fountain pen, suit case, camera, and silver cigar case. Mr. G. P. Piercy, headmaster of the institution, in making the presentation, alluded to the services of Mr. Sykes during his long connection with the school and spoke of his popularity with the students.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mrs. Cheong sends us some photos of the West River floods.

The Japanese gunboat *Saga* arrived here on Saturday from Amoy.

The troopship with details for Hongkong is leaving England on or about September 2.

Lieutenant W. G. O'Byrne, A.S.C., now stationed at Cork, is under orders for posting to Hongkong.

A Chinese was arrested in Tientsin a few days ago for having in his possession cigarettes containing explosives.

The steamer *St. Patrick*, which struck a rock in a typhoon off Formosa, has gone into Commercial Dock for repairs.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 4 amounted to 59,817.43 tons and the sales during the period, to 43,343.10 tons.

Captain J. G. B. Shand, I.M.S., attached to the 40th Pathans, is granted leave to the United Kingdom for 4 months and 11 days from July 22, or date availing.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. F. Adams, A.S.C., is under orders to proceed from Woolwich to Hongkong to relieve Lieutenant and Quartermaster F. E. Williams, A.S.C.

The British China squadron left Weihaiwei on July 6 for a cruise of three weeks to Vladivostok and Japan. There were then left only three ships in harbour, H.M.S. *Alacrity*, *Thistle* and *Barbule*. The last named arrived in Shanghai on the 13th.

Messrs. Wm. Powell Ltd.'s annual summer sale has commenced. We understand business has been very brisk all day, especially this morning, and that those who desire the choicest bargains had better not delay their visit to Messrs. Wm. Powell's premises.

Mr. Wm. Davies, of the Seamen's Institute, asks us to state that the summons issued to him referred to his dog being unmuzzled and not, as stated, because of his neglecting to provide a license. As stated in our issue of Saturday, the case was dismissed, there being evidence to prove that the dog in question belonged to Mr. Davies.

The informal opening of the Tokio Golf Club took place on the 6th inst. The club is situated near Tamawara, a beautiful summer resort, and can be reached in forty-five minutes by train from the Tokio Club. The construction of the links was carried out under the supervision of Messrs. Brady and Colchester, the well known Yokohama golfers.

A former employee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Chinese staff) was before Mr. Melbourne to-day on a charge of behaving in a disorderly manner. Inspector Kent said he was afraid the man was "not quite the thing." He went down to the Bank to see one or two of his old friends and they told him to "get out" outside the Bank he argued the point, creating a disturbance. Defendant said he went to the station with the idea of seeing his Worship and explaining to him. He was bound over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour.

There was a good attendance at the whist drive held by the R.G.A. Sergeant's Sports Club at the R.A. Theatre, Victoria Barracks, on Friday night. Company Sergeant-Major Harris, President of the Club, was the M.C., and at the conclusion handed the prizes to—Ladies: 1st, Mrs. Priestor; 2nd, Mrs. Pitt; 3rd, Mrs. Johnston. Gents: 1st, Sgt. White, R.M.L.I.; 2nd, Mr. Pitt; 3rd, Conductor Cullen, A.C.C. The Committee were: Company Sergeant-Major Harris, President, Sgt. Allison, Secretary, and Sergeants Owens and Fletcher.

Chinese in the Straits Settlements are about to send 3,400 coffins back to Canton to give their friends or relatives a burial in their native soil. The Canton Government, however, will not permit them to enter the ports without an examination of the contents, as it desires to prevent the rebels from taking this opportunity to smuggle in arms, seditious literature, or forbidden documents. Bills of lading for coffins should be closely prepared, giving the names and addresses of the receiving parties. The Tang Wah Hospital in Hongkong will assist the Canton authorities, when the consignment of coffins arrive at Hongkong for retransportation inland. No coffin will be allowed to proceed inland without special permission from the Canton Government.—*Straits Echo*.

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## AMAH AS DAIRY WOMAN.

## CLAIM AGAINST ALLEGED SQUATTERS.

Before Mr. Justice Fausland in the Summary Court this morning Pua Wong, of 8, Wah In Fong East, brought an action against Lee Tam Sing and Lee Kee, dairymen, of Sai Tau, New Territories, alleging that they were wrongfully in possession of her dairy farm business. The claim was for a declaration that plaintiff is well and truly entitled to all the assets, cattle and stock-in-trade—consisting of five head of cattle, one calf, dairy utensils and articles of furniture of the dairy farm now carried on by defendants at Kowloon City under the style or firm of Wingkee, which is of the estimated value of \$1,000. Alternatively plaintiff claimed the return of the goods and chattel mentioned, or \$1,000; and she also claimed costs of the action.

Mr. G. R. Haywood, of Mr. Leo D'Almeida's Castro's office, appeared for plaintiff; and Mr. Qto Kong Sing was for the defendants. Mr. Haywood, detailing the history of plaintiff's connection with the business, said it was started in 1903 by a woman named Tam Han, and at the end of that year plaintiff paid \$170 for a half share. Later on Tam Han retired and after having several partners, plaintiff again became sole proprietress. A man named Lee Kan, brother of the defendants, managed the business from 1903 to the time of his death in March, 1914. Plaintiff never lived at the farm, as for 22 years she had been an amah in the service of various people well-known in the Colony, from whom she had references. Defendants had also been employed at the farm; one left in 1907, and the other in 1910. Tam Sing returned last year, and Lee Kee immediately after the death of his brother this year. From time to time plaintiff received various small sums, the profits of the business. The farm was as very small one, and sometimes she only got \$100 a year from it. On Lee Kan's death the defendants had apparently seized the farm and refused to give plaintiff any of the profits. His Lordship: What explanation did they give?

Mr. Haywood: None at all. They saw she was a woman and thought two men to be a woman was more enough. I suppose one woman was more enough. Mr. Kong Sing said his case was quite different. The defendants had been at the farm since 1906 and had been there ever since. Mr. Haywood added that plaintiff had applied for a receiver, and unfortunately in consequence of this the whole of her case was set out very fully. Plaintiff had repeatedly requested defendants to give up the farm but they had always refused to do so. Of course, they thought it was a soft thing to do. Mr. Haywood added. Cross-examined, plaintiff said she usually received about \$20 a month as amah. She had no receipt for her purchases of the business in 1903. Among the witnesses called for the plaintiff was the woman who originally started the business. She said that Lee Kan never had even so much as a cash interest in the business, and in fact when he first entered her service didn't even possess a second coat and had to borrow one. The hearing was adjourned till Tuesday week.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

An exchange of places on the home service roster between Captain Hume-Spry and Captain Garwood, R.G.A., has been approved.

It is rumoured in Victoria, B.C., that Chief Officer Hoekin, R.N.R., of the *Empress of Russia*, is to be appointed captain of the *Montague*.

Mr. William Paterson, of Watchell, Dumfriesshire, a director of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, who died at Bournemouth on February 17th last, over 70 years of age, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £28,792.

Dr. Mueller and Dr. Justi, late of Hongkong, have been decorated by the Kaiser with the insignia of the 4th class of the Red Eagle, in recognition of their valuable medical and surgical work here. Dr. Mueller is at present shooting big game in Central Africa and Dr. Justi has become a lecturer at Halle University.

The General Officer Commanding announces in Garrison Orders, that he is prepared to grant ration allowance to all European soldiers the married establishment on the special recommendation of the Commanding Officer, who is strictly responsible that the allowance is utilized for the family concerned.

A story comes from Paris that a Spaniard who had devoted his life to the study of "Don Quixote," lately became possessed of the idea that he is a reincarnation of Cervantes' hero. He hired a mule, says the *Gazette*, and, securing a rusty old lance and a firman's helmet, he started on his adventures. On the way he met an itinerant potter, whom he endeavored to persuade was really Sancho Panza. But the potter would have none of it, and "Don Quixote" began to belabour him. After a desperate fight the bellicose knight was arrested.

## CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

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## STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

## EXCITING EVENING ON WEST RIVER.

In the Marine Court this morning, before Commander Beckwith, O. Hughes, the master of the s.s. *On Lee*, was summoned at the instance of R. D. Thomas, the master of the s.s. *Sui Tai*, for failing to observe the rule of the road at sea while navigating the s.s. *On Lee* on the West River on the night of July 13th, contrary to the International Collision Regulations.

Mr. Stevenson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Hurston's office) prosecuted and Mr. Dixon (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) defended.

Captain Thomas said he had held a master's certificate for 15 years. He left Hongkong wing Lok Street Wharf at 10 p.m. on 13th inst. for Kwongmun. The *On Lee* left just before witness having to stop to let him pass. He followed the *On Lee* all the way until they got to S.E. of Ki Au on the west side of the Canton River. The *On Lee* steered for the fish stakes and the *Sui Tai* hauled up on the east side of the channel. Crossing over from Kapsim to Ki Au the *On Lee* was on the *Sui Tai*'s starboard side. Crossing, it was blowing hard from the south-west. Passing the fish stakes the *On Lee* was on his port side a little in front and about three ship-lengths away. After setting his course for the Swallow light he had occasion to leave the bridge and put the Chief Officer in charge. Witness left instructions with the officer that if he saw the red light at Wong-mun to call him.

Ten minutes later he heard a command to port the ship's helm and immediately he rushed on deck. He then saw the *On Lee* coming at an angle of about three points and about 15 feet away with her bows in front. Seeing a collision was inevitable he put the engines of the *Sui Tai* full speed astern. The ship went astern about two minutes and in that time the *On Lee* crossed the bows and got on the starboard side. The boats came together in a slight collision. Mr. Stevenson: Was the impact great?—No, the Chief Engineer didn't know we had touched anything.

Proceeding, Captain Thomas said he was forced two points out of his course. He had 200 passengers on board and a general cargo. The Master: The damage was slight?—Yes, so slight I had to point it out to the Government Surveyor.

Mr. Dixon interrogated complainant on the reliability of the steering gear of the *On Lee*. Capt. Thomas said the boat generally steered very well, but on the first trip they had some trouble.

Complainant agreed if he had been 100 yards to eastward the *On Lee* would have got past without trouble but he added that the *On Lee* had half a mile of room on the opposite side. Complainant did not see the *Shun Lee* on the other side of the *On Lee*.

H. B. Baker, extra Chief Officer on the s.s. *Sui Tai*, in charge of the boat off Ki Au point, said the quartermaster and Chinese pilot were on the bridge with him. The *On Lee* was on the *Sui Tai*'s port side two cables away when the Captain went below. They could see the Swallow light for which they were steering. Eight minutes after he had taken over the bridge he noticed the *On Lee* ported and he ported his helm a little in order to get parallel again. Then the *On Lee* appeared to port her helm again and was coming hard over towards the *Sui Tai*. The quartermaster ported the helm of the latter further over and the pilot put the starboard engine at "stop." At that time the *On Lee* was about 200 feet away. The port engine was going full speed ahead and then the captain came out and ordered both engines astern. Just then the *On Lee* struck the *Sui Tai* abreast of the funnel at an angle of about 80 degrees.

By the Magistrate: The *On Lee* appeared to be going full speed. Witness added the *Sui Tai* fell away and the *On Lee* crossed her bows into the starboard channel. He did not see much of the *Shun Lee* coming down but he noticed the *On Lee* port away to give the *Shun Lee* room to pass. Witness heard no helm signal or signal of any sort; he certainly would have done had it been blown.

Asked by Mr. Stevenson if he heard any shouting from the *On Lee* to alter his course witness said "No," but there were the usual Chinese noises.

In cross-examination witness said he did not hear through a megaphone: "Go further to port and allow of more room." The *On Lee*, in the circumstances should have slowed down. The collision was a sliding bump which caught the head of the *Sui Tai*, said witness describing the collision.

The Chinese pilot also gave evidence supporting the prosecution. The *Sui Tai* gave three blasts as she went astern. No other boat gave a blast. The summons was adjourned until Wednesday at 11.30 a.m.

## THE WEST RIVER FLOODS.

## FUND FOR RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. G. Stephen, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, kindly sends us the following list of subscriptions received by him to the above Fund:

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	\$10,000
Chartered Bank of I. A. & Co.	3,000
Barque de l'Indo-Chine	2,500
Russo-Asiatic Bank	2,500
Yokohama Specie Bank	2,500
Deutsch Asiatische Bank	2,500
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	2,500
Butterfield & Swire	2,500
David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	2,500
E. D. Sassoon & Co.	2,500
S. J. David & Co.	1,500
E. Paton	1,500
Cawnpore Fallanjee & Co.	1,000
H. M. H. Nemazee	1,000
Societe des Missions Etrangeres	1,000
A. V. Apcar	400

## AN "OLD HAND."

The shopkeeper of 13 Queen's Road Central was this morning surprised to see a man enter his shop, seize a mat and make off. He gave chase and keeping the fugitive in sight followed him down Lee House Street into Des Voeux Road, finally catching him outside Cook's Tourist office. The defendant dropped the mat, which was worth \$12, outside the Mercantile Bank. In a statement to the police, defendant said he was passing the complainant's door alone when complainant began to chase him, and he ran.

In reply to the Magistrate he said he ran because it rained.

Inspector Fenton said defendant was an old hand. Answering Mr. Melbourne defendant said he did not remember doing a month for larceny, or of the Government paying his passage back to his native beach, or that his finger prints were taken seven years ago. Defendant was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

## FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Flood Relief Fund:

Already acknowledged	\$103,601.09
The Staff and Students of Chan Wah Girls' College	120.40
Tung Wah Company	100
Mr. Wong Lan Shang	100
Chiu Wang Shi	100
Sau-ching, Kung Chuan, Kun Tung Heng's College	70.46
Collected by s.s. "Tai Shan" (19th instalment)	20.5
Messrs. Sung Yu	20
Messrs. King Su Tong	20
Messrs. Tai Shing	20
Messrs. Kung Cheong Lung	20
Messrs. Wai Sun	20
Messrs. Ma Pak Leung	20
Messrs. Hang Cheong Lung	20
Messrs. Kwong Fuk Hing	20
Messrs. Chi Cheong	20
Messrs. Chung Shing	15
Messrs. Tai Wa	15
Messrs. Tin Yuen	15
Messrs. Tin Mow	15
Messrs. Shun Cheong	15
Messrs. Tin Kai	15
Messrs. Tung Shing	15
Messrs. Wa Sun	15
Messrs. Yau Cheong	15
Messrs. Nam Shing	15
Messrs. Kung Shun	15
Messrs. Wai Hing	10
Messrs. Ting Heng Kun	10
Messrs. Tak Wan Kui	10
Messrs. Po Hing	10
Messrs. Shun Tin	10
Messrs. Yu Hing	10
Messrs. Shiu Lung	10
Mr. Un Yu Tak	10
Messrs. Kwong Tak Wo	10
Messrs. Nam Shing	10
Messrs. Po Shing	10
Messrs. Man Shing	10
Messrs. Tai Cheong	10
Messrs. Tin Hing Wo	10
Messrs. Tin Tung	10
Messrs. Tin Shing	10
Tai Hing Lau Restaurant	5
Messrs. Chi Cho Tong	5
Messrs. Yan Cheong Lung	5
Messrs. Kwong Yuen Ching	5
Kee	5
Messrs. Kwan Yuen	5
Messrs. Kwong Shun Wo	5
Messrs. Kwong Tung Lung	5
Mr. Wong Yik Wai	5
Messrs. Wing Shing	5
Messrs. On Lung	5
Messrs. Tin Wo	5
Mr. Hung Sui Shing	5
Messrs. Sai Shing	5
Messrs. Wing Shing	5
Messrs. Wing Wo	5
Messrs. Kwong Fat Hing	5
Messrs. Tai Shing	5
Messrs. Chi Lan Hin	5
Messrs. Leung Sun Kee	5
Messrs. Wing Cheong	5
Messrs. Mee Chan	5
Messrs. Yuet Lai	5
Messrs. Shing Cheong	5
Messrs. Sui Hing Lung	5
Messrs. Sui Wa Hin	5
Messrs. Shing Hing Tai	5
Messrs. Ping On Shi	5
Messrs. Chan Wai	5

\$104,101.61



## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## MADAME CAILLAUX.

LONDON, July 20. Madame Caillaux, who some time ago killed M. Calmette, the Editor of the "Figaro," has been taken by con-cierge and confined not far from Marie Antoinette's dungeon.

It has now been decided to admit a few privileged women to the trial, who are to be situated behind an iron railing out of sight of the prisoner.

## THE IRISH QUESTION.

## THE CABINET'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, July 19. It is expected that the Home Rule conversations will continue through the week-end. Though an agreement was not reached yesterday, the feeling is still optimistic, based upon the idea that the hour of settlement has not yet arrived.

## London Press Comment.

The "Daily News" says that for the first time the parties were within measurable distance of peace yesterday. The deadlock relates to the question of the inclusion of Tyrone among the counties which the Unionists wish to vote en bloc on the question of exclusion. The "Daily Citizen" says that the spirits of the Nationalists suddenly rose yesterday, and a surprising statement is expected on Monday.

The "Morning Post" says that Mr. Churchill, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Herbert, and the Earl of Crewe are in favour of a "clean-cut" Ulster, and that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George head the majority of the Cabinet in insisting on County option.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that the Cabinet is united on essentials, and that the fear of resignations is unfounded.

## His Majesty's Departure Postponed.

The King has postponed his departure for Portsmouth to inspect the Fleet until this afternoon, owing to developments in the Ulster situation. It is understood that His Majesty will receive Mr. Asquith in audience. It is also announced that His Majesty will not inspect the Fleet to-day.

## The Atmosphere Electrical.

The political atmosphere is electrically charged. The King's activities have stimulated the hope that the country is at last on the eve of peace.

Reports that communication have passed between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson, and that a body of moderate Liberals are working boldly for a settlement are given prominence in the Press. Anyhow, everything points to Monday being a most memorable day.

It is announced that Mr. Asquith, instead of going to Buckingham Palace, will accompany the King as Minister-in-Attendance at Portsmouth. Despatches are being exchanged between Buckingham Palace and Downing Street. His Majesty will not remain at Portsmouth till Tuesday, as arranged, but will return to London on Monday.

## Home Rule An Assured Fact.

Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Agriculture, speaking at Bath, said Home Rule was now an assured fact. It was impossible for any Government, either Liberal or Conservative, to withhold it. The Government hoped to launch Home Rule in an atmosphere of peace, but would not surrender to any pressure, however great.

## Rumoured Cabinet Split.

Reynolds Newspaper says Mr. Asquith's difficulty is that he is threatened with a revolt of four members of his Cabinet, but in view of the loyalty of the majority to the Irish Nationalists there is some hope that the Liberal Party will not be shattered, whatever happens.

## LONDON, July 20.

## Conference to be Held at Buckingham Palace.

The "Times" states that a conference to consist of two representatives each of the Government, the Opposition, Nationalists, Ulster, and the Government will meet in Buckingham Palace to-morrow.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, July 19. Two trains of Constitutional troops en route for the capital are expected to-night. General Carranza says the Federalists must surrender unconditionally prior to any negotiations.

It is regarded as significant that the Constitutionalist General Gonzalez, with 100 troops of troops, has left Saltillo for the South. Senor Carbajal has ordered the immediate release of all political prisoners.

Senor Carbajal has received the diplomats and assured them that he would omit no efforts to establish peace.

## LONDON, July 19.

Ex-President Huerta has arrived, and the Consuls have offered him the use of H.M.S. Bristol and the German cruiser Dresden.

## LATER.

Huerta leaves aboard the Dresden.

## Fresh Insurrections.

## LONDON, July 20.

A telegram from Mexico City states that General Orozco and 4,000 men have started an insurrection against the Constitutionals northward of Aguascalientes, while the followers of General Zapata, who have long been conducting an insurrection independently of the Constitutionals, are pillaging and burning villages in the vicinity of the capital.

## Huerta And His Friends.

A telegram from Puerto Mexico states that General Huerta has postponed his departure for at least a day and possibly for several, owing to his failure to find a vessel for friends who are anxious to accompany him.

The number of military refugees is increasing.

## THE TEST MOBILISATION.

## SCENES AT PORTSMOUTH.

## LONDON, July 19.

To-day was to have been a great day in connection with the test mobilisation of the Home Fleet.

Vast crowds gathered in the sunshine to watch the inspection by His Majesty, but much disappointment was felt at the enforced absence of the King.

The programme, however, with the exception of the inspection, was carried out, airship and sea-plane flights being a great feature.

The King and the Prince of Wales received an ovation at Portsmouth when they boarded the Royal yacht, and aeroplanes circled overhead.

The Shamrock IV and Erin, which were en route to America, passed the Fleet at Spithead and were cheered by the crowds. They touch at Falmouth as the last port of call.

## The Royal Visit.

H. M. the King and R.R.H. the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Mr. Asquith, traversed the Fleet aboard the "Alexandra." They boarded five vessels.

## SIR EDWARD CLARKE RETIRES.

## LONDON, July 19.

There was a brilliant banquet at Lincoln's Inn last night to mark the retirement of the famous King's Counsel, Sir Edward Clarke, from the Bar. Cabinet Ministers and Judges were among the guests.

## HOME CRICKET.

## LONDON, July 18.

Hampshire beat Worcestershire at Southampton by 8 wickets.

Middlesex beat Essex at Lords by 9 wickets.

Nottingham beat at Tunbridge Wells by 32 runs.

Yorkshire beat Derbyshire at Chesterfield by an innings and 48 runs.

Warwickshire drew with Northants at Northampton.

Sussex drew with Leicesters at Leicester.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## HINDU IMMIGRANTS.

## MORE TROUBLE IN CANADA.

## LONDON, July 20.

A telegram from Victoria (B.C.) states that the Hindu aboard the Komagata Maru, beat off over 100 armed Vancouver police, who attempted to go aboard and force the vessel to sail for Hongkong. A number of the police, including the Chief, were wounded by missiles hurled from the deck.

## Government's Strict Measures.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the Government has instructed the Commander of the Dominion cruiser Rainbow to send a detachment to the Komagata Maru to reduce the Hindus to submission with a view to their deportation by the Empress of Japan, which sails on Thursday.

The Government are also taking legal proceedings against the Master and Charterers of the Komagata Maru for failing to carry out the Deportation Order.

## THE BULGARIAN LOAN.

## LONDON, July 19.

A telegram from Sofia states that the King has signed the loan for £20,000,000 from a German syndicate.

## A BANGUINARY CONFLICT.

## Bulgarian Soldiers Kill Roumanians.

## LONDON, July 19.

Five Bulgarian soldiers have been killed in a sanguinary conflict with Roumanians on the frontier.

## SIR W. HYNDMAN-JONES.

## Mr. Bucknill's Tribute.

In the Supreme Court of Singapore on the 12th inst., in the presence of a large and representative gathering of the bar of the Straits Settlements, the Hon. Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C., the acting Chief Justice made reference to the retirement of the Chief Justice, Sir William Hyndman-Jones.

His Lordship said:—Although I am not aware that any official statement has yet been issued on the subject, I felt it right and proper, as soon as conveniently possible after the announcement of the retirement of the distinguished Chief Justice of this Colony, Sir William Hyndman-Jones, that I should express from the Bench on behalf of the judiciary, both the feeling of sorrow which has been occasioned by his having laid down the duties and burden of his high office and the disappointment which must be universally experienced at his decision not to return here.

Although my own personal acquaintance with Sir William was limited to the few days during which I was in Singapore immediately prior to his departure on leave some three-and-a-half months ago, yet I need hardly say that his name and his work had been both long well-known to me, as they were to everyone in the service of the Colonial Office, and, indeed, to the limits of a far wider circle. He was, I think, the Nestor of the judicial Bench in the Crown Colony service and his ripe experience, his knowledge of affairs, his broad outlook and profound juristic attainments rendered him one of the most striking, valued and erudite personalities in the legal branches of public service. Here, where he has been for so long, a well-known figure not only esteemed for his judicial work and admired for his personal attributes, but regarded also with affection for his social amenities, his retirement constitutes a serious loss to the community and will cause a great gap in the life of this Colony which it will be difficult and perhaps impossible for anyone adequately to fill. I feel sure that I am expressing the feeling of all my colleagues on the Bench when I state that we deeply regret Sir William's resignation, but we sincerely hope that he will live to enjoy his well-earned leisure in health and happiness for many years after his long period of strenuous and devoted service.

## BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headlines to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received from Manila Observatory by the American Consulate-General at 4.5 p.m. to-day:

Cyclone or typhoon near or over the Southern Ladrones or Mariana Islands, developing.

## OPIUM ON A SAMPAN.

## DETECTIVE FIRES SHOT INTO HARBOUR.

Mr. Wood this afternoon heard evidence in the charge against two Chinese who were alleged to have been in possession of 470 taels of opium on a sampan off Blake Pier. The charge was laid by Det. Sergt. Wills and Mr. Russ (of Mr. Gardiner's office) defended.

The Chinese detectives making the search observed one of the men sitting on the opium. During the ensuing scuffle one of the detectives discharged his revolver into the harbour.

The second prisoner, the owner of the sampan, said the first man hired him to carry the opium. The drug was brought on board by a coolie under the first defendant's instructions. When the latter tried to run away the Chinese detective fired his revolver and the bullet grazed the arm of an old woman, the second defendant's mother.

Mr. Russ said that his clients had not told him about the wound, and had not seen her displaying her arm to an admiring crowd he would probably never have known anything about it.

Det. Wills, answering the Magistrate, said the detectives were sent out with service revolvers, but no report on a shot having been fired was made. He said he would have the detective put on the report for inquiries.

According to the Analyst's report the opium was worth \$2,820.

A prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

## ALLEGED STABBING.

Coming from Kennedy Town, a Chinese who was seen to snatch a necklace and was chased by two men, turned upon his pursuers and stabbed them both last night. The man had apparently been keeping company with a woman from whom he snatched the necklace, and raising the alarm two men gave chase. The first man was about to catch the fugitive when he turned upon him and stabbed him in the shoulder. The second man continued the chase and met with similar treatment. The fugitive then jumped on a sampan and being chased off was arrested in the Praya by an Indian constable.

Before Mr. Wood to-day the man was remanded until to-morrow on the various charges.

## SHOULD TSINGTAU BE FORTIFIED.

In Germany a lively controversy is proceeding as to the advisability or otherwise of fortifying Tsingtau. A vigorous advocate of the policy of fortification is General von Bernhardi, the well-known military author who goes so far as to say in an article in Die Post that Tsingtau is a place of such importance that Germany's position among the nations depends upon her possession of it. It is the only firm foothold of her foreign development, he writes, and should be made into a strong naval base regardless of financial and other considerations. In fact, the General's great ambition apparently is to see Tsingtau become a kind of German Gibraltar in the East. Count Barentzen, on the other hand, an experienced and able politician, writes to the Press against any such fortification in Kiaochow being thought of. Such a scheme, he estimates, would cost over £20,000,000, and the money might be better spent on the army and navy generally, than on any particular base. "The stronger we are in Europe, the stronger shall we become in Asia," is his view. The Socialist paper Vorwarts says simply, "Of what use is Kiaochow to Germany at all?" As far as Germany's world-position goes, this journal cannot see any advantage in the opinion expressed by General von Bernhardi, that it stands for nothing—even less than nothing. This "place in the sun" in China has cost millions, the article goes on to say, and up to the present Germany has had nothing to show for it. Whether or not Germany will agree with this view is a matter of some doubt, but we can imagine that the already heavily-burdened taxpayers have suffered a severe shock on finding the recent pleading of gratifying statements as to the benefits of the Kiaochow so closely followed up by suggestions for the outlay of £20,000,000 on this "foothold" in the Far East.

## A CHILD'S MAINTENANCE.

## Father Consents to Judgment.

An interesting maintenance case came before Mr. Justice Hazledine in the Supreme Court this afternoon. Jacob Hai Solomon, 2 Beaconsfield Arcade, runner to the Peak Hotel, was summoned by Mariam Jacob Solomon, otherwise Rahim, 38 Staining Street, formerly the wife of the defendant, to recover Rs. 1,200, or its equivalent in Hongkong currency, being the amount of maintenance agreed to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff in respect of their natural and lawful son, Solomon Rahim, under an agreement in writing dated 2nd July 1914, at the rate of Rs. 10 a month. In the alternative plaintiff claimed maintenance at the rate aforesaid from 2nd July, 1911, or in the further alternative plaintiff claimed Rs. 470, or its equivalent in Hongkong currency with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from October 30, 1904 to the date of payment under the agreement. Plaintiff also claimed costs and further and other relief.

Plaintiff was not legally represented. Mr. D. Lewis (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) for the defendant, consented to judgment for the first alternative mentioned in the writ, namely Rs. 360, at the rate of Rs. 10 a month for the last three years. He asked his Lordship to consider the question of instalments in Chambers.

His Lordship: Will she take that? Mr. Lewis: I don't think she will, as an offer was made to her without prejudice and I don't think she will take it. Plaintiff, who speaks Arabic and Hindustani, was interpreted in the latter language, and consented to Mr. Lewis' offer, provided the money was paid in a lump sum.

Mr. Lewis said it would be impossible to do this, as defendant had not got the money.

His Lordship entered judgment for plaintiff for Rs. 360, and adjourned the case to Chambers to consider the question of instalments.

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No need of suffering from cramps in the stomach, or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it to-day, there will be no time to need for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## REVIEW.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY LANGUAGE STUDY. By O. G. S. Bateson, M.A., M.B., &c. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. 2s.

As will be seen from the title of this new book, the author assumes that it is suited for young medical missionaries on their arrival in China. In the preface he gives somewhat fully the recognised order of things, as a means of enabling young students to acquire the spoken language of China. "If the doctor undertakes the whole course conscientiously, and the examiner sees that he does, one of two things happens, he neglects his medical work or he breaks down." The second method of the work is entitled an "Apology." In this he is, more or less, still against the system in vogue, and almost bitter against those who uphold it. "What needs the language examiner of a night spent by nurse or doctor tending some serious case, or assisting the advent of some baby into this world of care and trouble? He sleeps comfortably in his bed, and awakens demands the pound of flesh, less never an ounce." The author, as far as we have seen, does not say to what nation he is seconded, but from certain indirect evidence it would appear to be the C.M.S. If so he must have had a remarkably unfeeling set of examiners. The present writer may be allowed just to hint that he has had to do with examinations for many years, and have watched the examinations of both clerical and medical missionaries. His experience and observation have led him to the exactly opposite conclusions. Medical men have not been treated as their clerical brethren and, in most cases, work done in the hospital in the first and second year has always counted, and has been regarded as quite a sufficient reason for not being compelled to cover what was specially set, if the young doctor was so occupied, that the necessary time circumstances, that the necessary time, however, is by the way. It is time to take leave of the author's strictures on the systems of language study now obtaining, though it may not be amiss to remind him that there have been very able speakers of Chinese, and lay, who have acquired their knowledge under these systems—and turn our attention to the alternative course now given to the world. It must be remembered that he is standing as a guide for medical students only. First of all then he seems to belittle the study of Chinese characters. "I am quite convinced that a deep study of Chinese character tends to mental obfuscation." It is said that to speak of a man as a "linguist" is to think of him as a fool. This is, generally accepted, as it is in China would seem to coincide with, and would seem to confirm my own observations. The course of study insisted on here consists of the following. The books are all by the same author. The A.B.C. of "sentence" this has been published. "Five hundred common words of daily life." "Two hundred medical terms." These two works would seem to have been prepared but not yet published. Lastly the work before us the body of which would seem to be a literal translation of St. Mark's Gospel from the Chinese text. There is a table for the exercise of the tones, another showing the most important classifiers; a third for distinguishing between the unspiced and spiced sounds which of course is a very important factor in Chinese. Then we have an English vocabulary containing the words, we presume, found in this particular gospel, each of which is romanized and followed by its Chinese equivalent. There are some further additions. Summing up one's opinion of the work as a whole, we can say that it affords the learner one other course which he may follow to follow in his struggle to acquire the Chinese spoken language. We have already Wiener's Book, we have Dyer Ball's books, and now we have this Dr. Bateson's. We congratulate the younger generation on many helps that they now can command, and we look back on the days when there was nothing but Dr. Williams' Tonic dictionary, without the character, and a native book, and with this hopeful apparatus the learner was compelled to be content. But even with these, able speakers, not withstanding some knowledge of the character, emerged and some of them can hold their own to-day. We think the author would have been wisely advised to have been less severe upon certain things that perhaps exist. We believe, however, that the book if thoroughly studied, will make speakers and possibly critics.

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## Weismann's

For BREAD

## Weismann's

For CAKES

## Weismann's

For CHOCOLATES

## WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW &amp; CO., LTD.

When buying an umbrella consider the following points:—A Cover that will not split. A Frame that will not rust. A Handle that will not easily come off.

## Ladies

Should see our new spreading shape that does not allow the water to run off on to the skirt.

Prices \$5.50 \$6.50

## Gentlemen

Are sure to find a suitable umbrella among our stock which suits all pockets and conditions.

\$2.00 \$3.25

\$4.50 \$5.50

\$6.50 etc.

RELIABLE GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES FOR CASH, WHITEAWAY'S

20 Des Voeux Road.

## A "PEG" WORTH TAKING.

## "KING GEORGE IV"

Scotch Whisky

Known and appreciated everywhere for its purity, age, and digestive properties.

One of the principal brands of the DISTILLERS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Largest Scotch Whisky Distillers in the World. Capital employed over £3,000,000. EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.



SOLE AGENTS: G. & J. Ltd. TEL. No. 135. 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.











# Chs. J. Gaupp & Co.,

## WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

HIGHEST QUALITY ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Nautical and Surveying Instruments.

ZEISS Prism Binoculars.

Gold and Silver Watches by  
best ENGLISH, SWISS & AMERICAN makers.

SILVER and PRINCE'S PLATE WARE  
from MAPPIN & WEBB, Ltd., LONDON.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD.

### Today's Advertisements

#### HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the season will be held at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, the 25th July, 1914, commencing at 3.15 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. Hongkong, July 20, 1914. 804

#### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship SENEAGAMBIA, Captain M. Markham, having arrived, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Underwriter. Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here unless which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 25th July, will be subject to rent. All Broken, Unpacked, and Damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th July at 9.30 A.M. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. This steamer brings on cargo:—  
Ex s.s. Stockholm from Stockholm.  
Ex s.s. Baraco from Bordeaux.  
Ex s.s. Jari from Göteborg.  
Ex s.s. Bjorn from Drammen.

#### HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, July 20, 1914. 841

#### IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

#### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship GOTTINGEN, having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Tobacco and Valuable articles, are being landed and stored at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Underwriter. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 27th of July, will be subject to rent. All Broken, Unpacked, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 27th of July at 9.30 A.M. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

#### NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELBOURNE & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, July 20, 1914. 842

#### THE

#### 'CHINA MAIL'

Can be obtained at the following

places in Hongkong:—

The Hongkong Hotel.

The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Klok, Blake Pier.

The Upper Peak Tram Station.

The Lower Peak Tram Station.

Leung Ming (Astor House Hotel).

Lee Pang Kee (Astor House Hotel).

Lee Choo (Queen's Road).

W. Cheong (D'Almeida Street).

Butterfield & Swire (Kowloon).

Hing Cheong (Kowloon).

etc. etc. etc.

#### PASSENGERS EXPEDITED.

Per P. & O. steamer Malta. From London June 13. Due Hongkong about July 22. Mr. A. Vireaux, Mr. W. Pryde, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bentley, Mr. Bentley, Mr. W. R. Barker, Dr. G. D. Browning.

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### SHIPPING

#### ARRIVALS.

July 14.

Kiung Tui, Chinese steamer, 1,538, Sangster, Shanghai July 15, General. — C. M. S. N. Co.

Hong Kong, British str., 1,951, A. Tucker, Saigon July 14, Rice. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

British str., 573, E. Fingelsen, Haidy July 12, Beans and Beans. — CHINESE.

Kiung Tui, Chinese steamer, 2,077, F. Wheeler, Haidy July 13, General. — JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.

Manchester Castle, British steamer, 3,000, Keelung July 16, General. — DOWELL & CO. LTD.

July 19.

Glenlogie, British str., 3,390, W. McGhie, Haidy July 14, General. — CHINESE.

Tumbe Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,803, S. Nagasawa, Seattle June 16, Flour and General. — NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Shanghai, British steamer, 1,307, K. E. Tuerben, Shanghai July 16, General. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Albatross, British steamer, 4,200, J. N. Williamson, Shanghai July 15, General. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Dryden, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Bing, Bangkok and Haidy July 17, General. — C. S. S. N. CO.

Senegambie, German str., 3,780, Mac Keprang, Hamburg and Singapore July 13, General. — HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

Yokohama, British str., 1,306, J. Speed, Haidy July 13, Coal. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Waltgen, German str., 3,431, J. Nuss, Bremen June 3, and Singapore 14, General. — MATHESON & CO.

Duncker, British str., 1,312, C. D. Logie, Bangkok July 12, General. — BANK LINK.

Beale Dollar, British steamer, 2,965, Abernethy, Haiphong July 17, General.

Annam Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,953, Tokemura, Haidy July 13, Coal. — O. S. S. K.

Hummam Maru, Japanese str., Gillespie, Haidy July 13, Coal. — M. B. K.

Albatross, British str., 2,297, W. Dunbar, Chinwangtao July 13, Coal. — DOWELL & CO. LTD.

Phueng Maru, British steamer, 1,065, W. C. Bird, Saigon July 15, Rice. — CHINESE.

Shanghai, British str., 1,306, S. Wilde, Shanghai July 14, General. — JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.

Choo Tai, German str., 1,115, E. Gathe, Haidy July 13, General. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

July 20.

Anhui, British str., 1,335, G. W. Eady, Shanghai July 16, General. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Haidy, British steamer, 1,186, J. W. Evans, Haidy July 13, via Amoy 18, and General. — DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.

Triumph, German str., 769, W. Langeweger, Tourane and Haidy July 19, General. — JESSEY & CO.

Ryudo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,743, Y. Kanada, Haidy July 13, Coal. — M. B. K.

Freussen, German str., 5,188, Lubeka, Shanghai July 17, General. — HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

Nankai Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,112, Sakuma, Haidy July 14, Coal. — M. B. K.

Sakuma Maru, Japanese str., 1,119, H. Hattori, Amoy, via Amoy and Swatow July 19, General. — O. S. S. K.

Duigi Maru, Japanese steamer, 847, S. Takahashi, Haidy, via Amoy and Swatow July 19, General. — O. S. S. K.

Kaiyong, British str., 987, H. Mathias, Haiphong and Haidy July 19, General. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Matilda, German steamer, 856, G. Schlichte, Haidy July 19, General. — JESSEY & CO.

DEPARTURES.

July 19.

Den of Bremen, for Manila and London. Phayen, for Hongkong.

Corn, for Sasebo and San Pedro. Burbon, for Saigon.

Haidy, for Swatow.

Chooing, for Swatow and Singapore. Potholuk, for Swatow and Bangkok.

Chooing, for Swatow and Bangkok. Chooing, for Swatow and Bangkok.

Kaiyong, for Swatow and Fuchow. Haidy, for Swatow and Shanghai.

Koerber, for Singapore and Trieste. Indragoda, for Dairi and Newchwang.

Woonan, for Canton.

Woonan, for Canton.

Eugen, for Canton.

Kiung Tui, for Shanghai.

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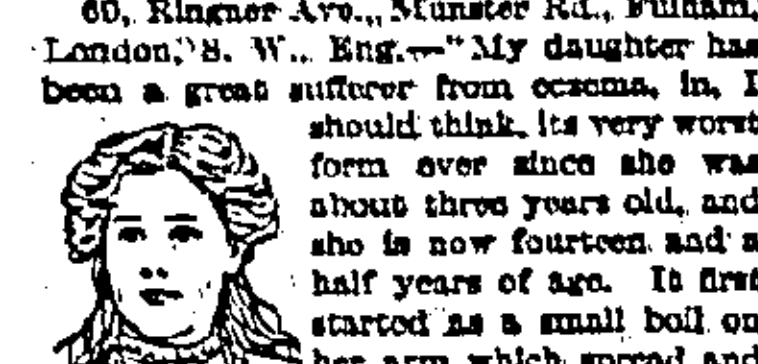
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Kiung Tui, for Shanghai.

### ECZEMA IN ITS VERY WORST FORM

One Mass of Horrible Running Sores. Life a Perfect Misery. Used Cuticura Remedies. Not a Sign of the Trouble Since.



60, Ringer Ave., Monaca Rd., Fulham, London, W. Eng. "My daughter has been a great sufferer from eczema. I should think it very worst form ever since she was about three years old, and she is now fourteen and a half years of age. It first started as a small boil on her arm which spread and became a mass of horrible running sores. She used to have it on her hands, arms and feet and has often been laid up and absent from school for weeks at a time. Quite helpless, with every finger and thumb sore. Her life as a child was a perfect misery, and the irritation of the affected parts was terrible. She could not get any sleep on account of it. "I then saw the Cuticura advertisement of a free sample and I sent for it. Well, the sample tin of Cuticura Ointment seemed to do her good and to allay the itching, so I got a large tin, also a cake of Cuticura Soap and a bottle of Cuticura Lotion and she has got better quicker than they had ever done before, and she has not had the slightest sign of it since." (Signed) Mrs. J. Oakley, Mar. 22, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world. A sample of each with 20-p. Skin Book free from nearest depot.

F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Lane, London. Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A.